# SENTENCING COMMISSION

MINUTES					
Committee: SENTENCING COMMISSION ANNUAL MEETING					
Date:	Wednesday, Apr. 2, 2003	Time:	8:30am – 4:30 pm	Place:	Jordan Commons
Members Present	Sheriff Phil Barney, Senator Gregory Bell, Paul Boyden, Judge Jeffrey Burbank, Blake Chard, Judge Terry Christiansen, K.S. Cornaby, Mary S. Corporon, Marlene Gonzalez, Ed McConkie, Chris Mitchell, Brian Namba, Judge Gregory K. Orme, Chief Ed Rhoades, Michael Sibbett, Sy Snarr, Rep. Mike Thompson, Kirk Torgenson, Russ Van Vleet, Judge Robert S. Yeates				
Members Excused	Calvin Clegg, Senator Mike Dmitrich, John Hill, Judge Paul Maughan, G. Fred Metos,				
Staff	Cliff Butter, Gary Franchina, Ron Gordon, Mike Haddon, Jo Lynn Kruse				
Visitors	Don Blackburn, Larry Chatterton, Le	o Lucey, I	Ray Wahl		
Agenda Item:	Welcome and Approval of Minute	s			
Notes:	Kay Cornaby called the meeting to or replaces Sheriff Bateman, Senator G Burbank, who replaces Judge Sainsb not in attendance: Senator Mike Dim Maughan who replaces Judge Mowe Judge Yeates <b>seconded</b> and the moti	reg Bell woury. He a itrich who r. Mike S	ho replaces Se lso noted that replaces Senat Sibbett <b>motion</b>	nator Terry the Commis or Alicia Su ed to accep	Spencer, and Judge Jeffrey sion has two new members azo and Judge Paul
Agenda Item:	Guidelines Revision Subcommitte	e Renort			
Notes:	Ron Gordon gave an overview of the Guidelines were implemented in 199 communicate a general sentencing st sentencing with individualized senter Guidelines can be used as a predictive developing these guidelines, we four types of crimes to warrant a separate	e Adult Sen 8 and are vandard. Inces. Sent we tool and and that sex	voluntary. The Another reason tences ought to in policy mak	reason we in is to balan be proportion. When	have these guidelines is to ce between uniformity in onate to the crime. the commission was
	Chris Mitchell made a presentation of during the past year including finance of probation. Some groups have ind crimes. The subcommittee feels that changes rather than changes in the graggravating factor to the guidelines from money or large number of victims.	ial crimes, icated that the propertions.	a possible drug the guidelines er route would The subcomm	g offense mare not toug be for these ittee did rec	atrix and jail as a condition gh enough for financial e groups to pursue statutory ommend adding an

At the request of the Sentencing Commission, the subcommittee has also discussed the possible development of a drug offense matrix. Such a matrix might distinguish between possession, manufacturing, and distribution offenses. It might also reflect what types of treatment an offender

has received in the past and this may be an aggravating or mitigating circumstance. Utah, along with three other states, has applied to NIJ for funding on a study of sentencing commissions and sentencing guidelines. If funded, the study would focus on drug crimes and would provide exactly the type of information needed to pursue a drug offense matrix. Judge Yeates **motioned** that we should wait to see if the NIJ study is funded before proceeding on the drug offense matrix. Russ Van Vleet **seconded** and it **passed unanimously**.

The subcommittee has also discussed developing recommendations on jail time as a condition of probation. Chris explained that the number of felons receiving jail as a condition of probation has increased as has the average number of jail days ordered. Additionally, there is some disparity among counties on number of jail days ordered. Judge Christiansen **motioned** that it would be a good idea for this body to consider creating some sort of a sentencing matrix for jail as a condition of probation. There is a great difference between counties as it relates to sanctions regarding jail time imposed by judges. Sheriff Phil Barney **seconded** and it **passed unanimously**.

## Agenda Item:

## **Juvenile Justice Subcommittee Report**

Notes:

# Juvenile Sentencing Guidelines Overview - Ron Gordon

The Sentencing Commission implemented juvenile guidelines in 1997. They are also voluntary. Unlike the adult guidelines, the juvenile guidelines are prescriptive, premised upon earlier intervention and more intensive supervision. They were developed to change sentencing practices. Like the adult guidelines, they were intended to increase equity, proportionality, and uniformity in sentencing. A sentence category that was established by the juvenile guidelines that did not exist before is called state supervision. It is an intermediate sentencing option between probation and community placement and was designed for those juveniles who are in need of an intensified level of supervision but are not yet ready for long term removal from the home. The goals were to increase contact with offenders, to structure and supervise the offender's time between 2pm and 7pm, the out of school hours, which are high delinquency hours. Additional goals include confronting substance abuse with increased testing and treatment, developing programs for juveniles who have been expelled or suspended from school, increasing family participation and expanding electronic monitoring statewide. The juvenile guidelines also list aggravating and mitigating factors.

### **Guidelines Update** – Russ VanVleet and Mike Haddon

Mike Haddon gave an overview of the implementation and use of the Juvenile Sentenicng Guidelines. Almost 13,000 sentences were examined between January 1999 and December 31, 2000. Eighty five percent of the cases fell within other sanction or probation. Another finding was that 100 more kids qualified for secure care than community placement. Forty percent of the sentences were consistent with what the guidelines recommended. Guidelines are not mirroring sentencing practices.

#### Research – Mike Haddon

The presentation by Mike was a research item requested by the Race and Ethnic Fairness Commission. The research indicates that minority offenders are more likely to receive an aggravated sentence, while non-minority offenders are more likely to receive a mitigated sentence. Mike indicated an expectation that the REFC will ask us to do further research. Aggravating and mitigating factors may be at play, and this is what will be studied next. **Motion** was made by Russ Van Vleet for the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee to re-examine the guidelines. Mary Corporon **seconded** and it **passed unanimously**.

Agenda Item:	Sentencing and Correctional Resources – Ron Gordon
Notes:	The Sentencing Commission has a statutory duty to provide recommendations to the legislature, the governing judicial council in order to do several things including relate sentencing practices and correctional resources. Cliff Butter presented a statistical report on incarceration trends. Mike Sibbett <b>motioned</b> that the sentencing commission create a subcommittee to debate and spend time on ideas on how we can adjust criminal sentencing and take that information back to the legislature. Paul Boyden <b>seconded</b> and it <b>passed unanimously</b> .

Agenda Item:	Offender Management Initiative – Don Blackburn and Ron Gordon
Notes:	Don introduced Leo Lucey and Larry Chatterton who presented suggestions on dealing with parolees
	and probationers in the field. Leo spoke about preparing offenders to return to the community. More
	face to face contact is needed. Larry spoke about doing a better job of supervising with our limited
	resources. Re-entry involves three phases. The first phase is what happens in the institution i.e.
	institution based programs. The second phase involves working with offenders 30 to 90 days before
	they are released, treatment programs set up, getting a driver's license, employment services. And the
	third phase is community based programs, involving the family in the supervision process, community
	accountability boards "CAB."

Agenda Item:	Expungement - Mary Corporon
Notes:	Mary opened a discussion on expungement of multiple misdemeanor convictions. She indicated a
	desire to allow for expungement of multiple misdemeanor convictions after a waiting period. Such a
	change would not apply to DUI offenses or domestic violence. Currently, an offender convicted of a
	single felony may apply for expungement seven years after completion of sentence and payment of
	fines. However, an offender with multiple class B or C misdemeanors must wait fifteen years to have
	the misdemeanors expunged. In some circumstances, the misdemeanors may be non- expungeable.
	Chief Rhoades <b>motioned</b> for Mary to draft something and present it at a future date for a vote. Mike
	Sibbett seconded and it passed unanimously.

Agenda Item:	DUI Best Sentencing Practices Manual – Ron Gordon	
	The Governor's Council on DUI requested that the Sentencing Commission develop a best practices manual for sentencing DUI offenders. The DUI subcommittee was formed last June and is nearing completion on their work. The manual will explain how sanctions and interventions are to work in tandem and will be a resource for judges, prosecutors, and probation officers. We hope to bring this work to the Sentencing Commission in June. We will make 500 copies of the manual and some CD versions. The Sentencing Commission will employ a marketing agency (Asay Marketing) to publish it for us.	

Agenda Item	Legislation- Ron Gordon
Notes:	Ron briefly discussed the recently completed 2003 General Session and distributed a written summary
	of each bill that the Sentencing Commission took a position on during the session.

Agenda Item	Future Projects/Priorities
Notes:	Jesse Gallegos asked the Sentencing Commission to consider legislation that would limit the method of
	execution in Utah to lethal injection. The Sentencing Commission requested that Ron do some
	research on what methods other states use and which states authorized more than one method of
	execution.

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, June 4, 2003 at noon, Matheson Courthouse, Conference Room A Minutes prepared by Jo Lynn Kruse - Executive Secretary CCJJ